

Detroit, Mich., and Francis Cooper and Robert A. Walton, officers of the corporation, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about June 16, 1936, from the State of Michigan into the State of Mississippi of quantities of World's Wonder Massage and World's Wonder System Builder that were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "World's Wonder Medicine Company, Inc."

Analyses showed that the Massage consisted essentially of small proportions of ammonia water, quinine, volatile oils including methyl salicylate and camphor, oil of turpentine, alcohol, and water; and that the System Builder consisted essentially of Epsom salt, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative plant drug and an alkaloid-bearing drug, sugar, and water.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, falsely and fraudulently represented that the Massage was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, swollen feet, stiff joints, pneumonia, pleurisy, cold in the chest and swelling, and that the System Builder was effective as a system builder and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for indigestion, scrofula, skin diseases, kidney trouble, dyspepsia, chronic stomach trouble, hoarseness, chronic rheumatism, blood diseases, ringworms, bilious fever, syphilis, inflamed breast; and effective to quiet the nerves and cleanse the entire system.

The System Builder was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements, "The herbs it contains Horehound, Prickly Ash, Red Clover, Red Purcoon, Black Root, Poke Root and other herbs," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading since they represented that the article consisted essentially of the said ingredients, whereas it consisted essentially of Epsom salt, extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative plant drug and an alkaloid-bearing drug, sugar, and water.

On May 3, 1937, pleas of nolo contendere were entered on behalf of the defendants and the corporation was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200, payment of which was suspended for a period of 5 years. The individual defendants also were each placed on probation for 5 years.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27541. Adulteration and misbranding of sodium fluoride tablets and phenobarbital tablets. U. S. v. F. W. Bascomb & Son, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$800. Payment suspended. (F. & D. No. 38626. Sample Nos. 56537-B, 56539-B.)

These tablets contained smaller amounts of the designated drugs than declared.

On April 10, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against F. W. Bascomb & Son, Inc., Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 2, 1935, and January 30, 1936, from the State of Michigan into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of sodium fluoride tablets and phenobarbital tablets, respectively, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled: "Sodium fluoride $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. F. W. Bascomb & Son Detroit, Mich."; "Phenobarbital $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. F. W. Bascomb & Son, Detroit, Mich."

They were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in the following respects: Each of the sodium fluoride tablets was represented to contain one-half grain of sodium fluoride, whereas each of said tablets contained less than represented, namely, not more than 0.39 grain, i. e., not more than two-fifths grain of sodium fluoride; each of the phenobarbital tablets was represented to contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of phenobarbital, whereas each of said tablets contained less than represented, namely, not more than 1.22 grains of phenobarbital.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Sodium fluoride $\frac{1}{2}$ gr." and "Phenobarbital * * * $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.," borne on the labels, were false and misleading since the former contained less than one-half grain of sodium fluoride and the latter contained less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of phenobarbital.

On July 2, 1937, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$800—payment to be suspended for 5 years.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*